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	DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
L26	l10 and L25	93	L26
L25	(l2 or l14) and L24	130	L25
L24	l1 and L22	873	L24
L23	l15 and L22	2	L23
L22	(l3 or l5) same l21	2301	L22
L21	calcium or magnesium or zinc or ca or zn	2311566	L21
L20	L19 and (l2 or l14)	27	L20
L19	l17 and l1	90	L19
L18	l15 and L17	0	L18
L17	l5 same l6	121	L17
L16	l2 same l3	95	L16
L15	particle near (hollow and porous)	145	L15
L14	metered dose inhaler or mdi or dry powder inhaler or dpi or atomizer or nebulizer or liquid dose instillation or ldi	45870	L14
L13	dextrose or galactose or mannitol or mannose or sorbitol or sorbose or lactose or maltose or sucrose or trehalose or raffinose or hydroxyethylstarch or clycodextrin or maltodextrin or sodium chloride or sodium citrate or sodium ascorbate or magnesium gluconate or sodium gluconate or tromethamine hydrochloride or ammonium carbonate or ammonium acetate or ammonium chloride or camphor	297683	L13
L12	polylactide or cyclodextrin or polyacrylate or methylcollulose or carboxymethylcellulose or polyanhydride or polylactam or dextran or starch or chitin or chitosan or hyaluronic acid or albumin or collagen or gelatin	347713	L12
L11	sorbitan trioleate or span 85 or sorbitan sesquioleate or sorbitan monooleate or sorbitan monolaurate or polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate or glycerol ester or sucrose ester or poloxamer 188 or pluronic f 68 or poloxamer 407 or pluronic f 127 or poloxamer 338	25054	L11
L10	pulmonary or lung	73239	L10
L9	amino acid or monosaccharide or disaccharide or polysaccharide or sodium citrate or citric acid or ammonium carbonate or ammonium acetate or ammonium chloride	321152	L9
L8	polysaccharide or polyvinyl alcohol or polyvinyl pyrrolidone or polylactide or polyglycolide or polyethylene glycol	240217	L8
L7	nicotine or human growth hormone or parathyroid hormone or leuprolide or budesonide or tobramycin or albuterol	16528	L7
L6	calcium or magnesium or zinc or ca or mg or zn	2421673	L6
L5	dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine or distearoylphosphatidylcholine	835	L5
L4	polyvalent cation or divalent cation	7689	L4
L3	phospholipid	23462	L3
L2	inhale or inhalation	33074	L2
L1	particle or particulate	1092046	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Jan 25	BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
NEWS 3	Jan 25	Searching with the P indicator for Preparations
NEWS 4	Jan 29	FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
NEWS 5	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS 6	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS 7	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS 8	Mar 22	TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS 9	Mar 22	TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS 10	Mar 28	US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL
NEWS 11	Mar 28	LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 12	Apr 02	PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
NEWS 13	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 14	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 15	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN

NEWS EXPRESS	February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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* The files listed above are temporarily unavailable.

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:48:19 ON 11 APR 2002

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=> fil caplus uspatfull biosis embase medline
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                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:48:35 ON 11 APR 2002
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:48:35 ON 11 APR 2002

=> s weer jeffry/au
L1            0 WEER JEFFRY/AU

=> e weers jeffry/au
E1            1     WEERS JEFFREY/AU
E2            1     WEERS JEFFREY G/AU
E3           10 --> WEERS JEFFRY/AU
E4           62     WEERS JEFFRY G/AU
E5           15     WEERS JEFFRY GREG/AU
E6           39     WEERS JERRY J/AU
E7            1     WEERS JERRY JOHN/AU
E8            3     WEERS L A/AU
E9            2     WEERS M/AU
E10          15     WEERS P M/AU
E11          19     WEERS P M M/AU
E12          39     WEERS PAUL M M/AU

=> s e3 or e1 or e2 or e4 or e5
L2           89 "WEERS JEFFRY"/AU OR "WEERS JEFFREY"/AU OR "WEERS JEFFREY
G"/AU
               OR "WEERS JEFFRY G"/AU OR "WEERS JEFFRY GREG"/AU

=> e tarara thomas/au
E1            3     TARARA T/AU
E2           25     TARARA T E/AU
E3            7 --> TARARA THOMAS/AU
E4           36     TARARA THOMAS E/AU
E5            3     TARARA V S/AU
E6            2     TARARA WILLIAM D/AU
E7            3     TARARAEV I A/AU
E8            1     TARARAEV M M/AU
E9            1     TARARAEV S I/AU
E10           1     TARARAEV S N/AU
E11          34     TARARAEVA E M/AU
E12           6     TARARAEVA I V/AU

=> s e3 or e4 or e2 or e1
L3           71 "TARARA THOMAS"/AU OR "TARARA THOMAS E"/AU OR "TARARA T E"/AU
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```
               OR "TARARA T"/AU

=> e dellamary luis/au
E1            4      DELLAMARY L/AU
E2            7      DELLAMARY L A/AU
E3            4 --> DELLAMARY LUIS/AU
E4           29      DELLAMARY LUIS A/AU
E5           16      DELLAMBRA E/AU
E6           19      DELLAMBRA ELENA/AU
E7            5      DELLAMEA G/AU
E8            1      DELLAMEA JENNIFER/AU
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E10           1      DELLAMEA NELIDA/AU
E11           4      DELLAMEA SILVINA/AU
E12           2      DELLAMELVA M/AU

=> s e1 or e2 or e3 or e4
L4           44 "DELLAMARY L"/AU OR "DELLAMARY L A"/AU OR "DELLAMARY LUIS"/AU
                OR "DELLAMARY LUIS A"/AU

=> e riess jean/au
E1            3      RIESS J T/AU
E2            1      RIESS JANE G/AU
E3           31 --> RIESS JEAN/AU
E4          274      RIESS JEAN G/AU
E5            1      RIESS JEAN GEORGES/AU
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E12           3      RIESS KARLEM/AU

=> s e3 or e4 or e5
L5          306 "RIESS JEAN"/AU OR "RIESS JEAN G"/AU OR "RIESS JEAN GEORGES"/AU

=> e schutt ernest/au
E1            1      SCHUTT EHRENFRIED/AU
E2            1      SCHUTT ELMER F/AU
E3            2 --> SCHUTT ERNEST/AU
E4           53      SCHUTT ERNEST G/AU
E5            7      SCHUTT ERNEST GEORGE/AU
E6            2      SCHUTT ERNST/AU
E7           27      SCHUTT F/AU
E8            1      SCHUTT F C/AU
E9            1      SCHUTT F E/AU
E10           2      SCHUTT F T/AU
E11           6      SCHUTT FLORIAN/AU
E12           1      SCHUTT FRANK/AU

=> s e3 or e4 or e5 or e6
L6           64 "SCHUTT ERNEST"/AU OR "SCHUTT ERNEST G"/AU OR "SCHUTT ERNEST
                GEORGE"/AU OR "SCHUTT ERNST"/AU

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:48:19 ON 11 APR 2002)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:48:35 ON
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     11 APR 2002
L1             0 S WEER JEFFRY/AU
                 E WEERS JEFFRY/AU
L2            89 S E3 OR E1 OR E2 OR E4 OR E5
                 E TARARA THOMAS/AU
L3            71 S E3 OR E4 OR E2 OR E1
                 E DELLAMARY LUIS/AU
L4            44 S E1 OR E2 OR E3 OR E4
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L5           306 S E3 OR E4 OR E5
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L6            64 S E3 OR E4 OR E5 OR E6

=> s l2 or l3 or l4 or l5 or l6
L7           464 L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8           385 DUP REM L7 (79 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l8 and py<2000
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L9           344 L8 AND PY<2000

=> s phospholipid or dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine or
distearoylphosphatidylcholine
L10      216855 PHOSPHOLIPID OR DIPALMITOYLPHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE OR
DISTEAROYLPHOS
                PHATIDYLCHOLINE

=> s divalent or calcium or ca or magnesium or zinc or zn
L11     3615065 DIVALENT OR CALCIUM OR CA OR MAGNESIUM OR ZINC OR ZN

=> s l10(p)l11
L12       19907 L10(P) L11

=> s l12 and l9
L13           0 L12 AND L9

=> s l9 and l10 and l11
L14          13 L9 AND L10 AND L11

=> d ibib abs

L14  ANSWER 1 OF 13  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1994:680202  CAPLUS
                            Correction of: 1994:297965
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          121:280202
                            Correction of: 120:297965
TITLE:                    About the mechanism of stabilization of fluorocarbon
                          emulsions by mixed fluorocarbon/hydrocarbon additives
AUTHOR(S):                Cornelus, Chantal; Krafft, Marie Pierre; Riess,
                          Jean G.
CORPORATE SOURCE:         Fac. Sci., Univ. Nice-Sophia Antipolis, Nice, 06108,
                          Fr.
SOURCE:                   J. Colloid Interface Sci. (1994), 163(2),
                          391-4
                          CODEN: JCISA5; ISSN: 0021-9797
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Journal
LANGUAGE:                 English
```

AB Colorimetric detn. of the free phospholipids present in concd. fluorocarbon emulsions indicates that the amt. of phospholipids absorbed at the fluorocarbon/water interface increases when a mixed fluorinated/hydrogenated compd., C6F13C10H21, is added as a stabilizer. The polar head surface area of the phospholipids in emulsions of C8F17Br was reduced from **ca**. 85.8 .+-. 1.3 .ANG.2 to 74.1 .+-. 1.1 .ANG.2, indicating tighter mol. packing of the surfactant. This effect was not obsd. when C10F21Br was used as a stabilizer, implying that the fluorocarbon/hydrocarbon compd. is located preferentially at the fluorocarbon/hydrocarbon/water interface rather than dispersed throughout the fluorocarbon phase. The interfacial film structuring effect of the mixed fluorocarbon/hydrocarbon "dowel" mol. is more effective when the dispersed fluorocarbon is linear rather than cyclic.

=> d 2 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 13 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1999:69741 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Methods for the use of stabilized fluorocarbon emulsions		
INVENTOR(S):	**Weers, Jeffry Greg**, San Diego, CA, United States Klein, David Henry, Carlsbad, CA, United States Johnson, Cindy Shizuko, Oceanside, CA, United States		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5914352		19990622 <--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-854547		19970512 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-967700, filed on 27 Oct 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5628930		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lovering, Richard D.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Metemaier, Daniel S.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	867		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Storage stable fluorocarbon emulsions having a continuous aqueous phase and a discontinuous fluorocarbon phase, in which the fluorocarbon phase comprises a major amount of a first fluorocarbon or fluorocarbon mixture, and a minor amount of a second fluorocarbon or fluorocarbon mixture, in which the second fluorocarbon has a molecular weight greater than that of the first fluorocarbon and the second fluorocarbon includes a lipophilic moiety in its structure, whereby the second fluorocarbon serves to promote particle size stability in the emulsion while simultaneously providing favorably short organ retention times when administered to animals in vivo.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 2 kwic

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 13 USPATFULL
IN **Weers, Jeffry Greg**, San Diego, CA, United States
PI US 5914352 19990622 <--
SUMM . . . first fluorocarbon, and from about 1% to about 20% of the second fluorocarbon. A particularly preferred emulsifier is egg yolk **phospholipid**, and preferred amounts of this emulsifier are 1%-10% w/v. Also preferred are the fluorinated surfactants.
DRWD FIG. 1 represents accelerated stability testing (T=40.degree. C.) for 90% w/v fluorocarbon, 4% w/V egg yolk **phospholipid** emulsions containing mixtures of perfluorooctyl bromide and perfluorodecyl bromide. The stability of emulsions with 0%, 1%, and 10% w/w perfluorodecyl. . .
DRWD . . . perfluorodecyl bromide prepared under similar conditions to those of FIG. 1. The emulsions are stabilized by 4% w/v egg yolk **phospholipid**. (Note the emulsion particle diameters as reported on the Figures are not corrected for the vesicle fraction which shows up. . .
DRWD FIG. 3 represents accelerated stability testing (T=40.degree. C.) for 60% w/v fluorocarbon, 4% w/v egg yolk **phospholipid** emulsions containing mixtures of perfluorooctyl bromide and perfluorodecyl bromide. The stability of emulsions with 0% and 10% w/w perfluorodecyl bromide. . .
DRWD FIG. 4(a,b) represents a plot of percent mouse lethality vs. dose (ml/kg) for a 3% egg yolk **phospholipid**, 90% w/v. fluorocarbon emulsion containing 90%/10% w/w perfluorooctyl bromide/perfluorodecyl bromide. The LD.sub.50 of this emulsion is approximately 48 ml/kg.
DETD . . . added fluorocarbon(s) are excreted at a rate which is physiologically acceptable. Stable fluorocarbon emulsions with particle sizes as small as **ca**. 0.1 .mu.m may be prepared, with good particle size stability. Surprisingly, emulsions of the present invention may be stored with. . .
DETD Lecithin is a **phospholipid** that has frequently been used as a fluorocarbon emulsifying agent, as is more fully described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,865,836.. . .
DETD A reference emulsion containing 90 g PFOB, 4 g egg yolk **phospholipid** (EYP), and physiological levels of salts and buffers was prepared by high pressure homogenization according to the method of Long. . .
DETD . . . to 10% w/w of perfluorodecyl bromide added as a stabilizer. In FIG. 1 and Table I, "EYP" is egg yolk **phospholipid**, "perflubron" is perfluorooctyl bromide, "PFDB" is perfluorodecyl bromide, and "S" is the rate of particle growth in units of .mu.m.sup.3.
. .
DETD . . . w/w Perflubron, as the first fluorocarbon, and 10% perfluorodecyl bromide, as the second fluorocarbon, emulsified with 3% w/v egg yolk **phospholipid**. The LD.sub.50 was approximately 48 ml/kg.
CLM What is claimed is:
12. The method of claim 1 wherein said emulsifying agent comprises a **phospholipid**.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein said **phospholipid** comprises from about 0.1% to about 10% w/v.

=> d 3 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 13 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:58923 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stable reverse and multiple fluorocarbon emulsions
INVENTOR(S): **Riess, Jean G.**, Nice, France
Krafft, Marie-Pierre, Nice, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5904933		19990518	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-478824		19950607	(8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1994-7068	19940609

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Faulkner, D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 661
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Stable reverse water-in-fluorocarbon emulsions and water-in-fluorocarbon-in-water multiple emulsions comprising the reverse fluorocarbon emulsions. The reverse emulsions comprise a continuous phase which is a highly fluorinated or perfluorinated compound, a discontinuous aqueous phase and a fluorinated surfactant or mixture of surfactants. The multiple emulsions comprise an aqueous continuous phase and a discontinuous phase comprising globules formed of aqueous droplets dispersed into a highly fluorinated or perfluorinated compound. The emulsions can contain pharmacologically active agents, and are particularly suitable for pulmonary drug delivery.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 4 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 13 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:161288 USPATFULL
TITLE: Treatment and diagnosis of respiratory disorders using fluorocarbon liquids
INVENTOR(S): Faithfull, Nicholas Simon, The Woodlands, England
Weers, Jeffry Greg, San Diego, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5853003		19981229	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-910981		19970807	(8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-600407, filed on 12 Feb 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5655521 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-299884, filed on 31

Aug 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5490498 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-695547, filed on 3 May
1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Lewis, Aaron J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 34
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 960
AB The present invention includes a method for treating a patient in need of facilitated oxygen delivery through the lungs, additional lung surfactant, removal of material from inside the lung, or inflation of collapsed portions of the lung, comprising the step of introducing into the lung of the patient an effective therapeutic amount of a fluorocarbon liquid, the amount not exceeding the functional residual capacity of the lung of the patient upon exhalation taking into account any positive and expiratory pressure applied to the patient's lung. The method may also comprise the additional step of providing an oxygen-containing breathing gas to the patient while the fluorocarbon liquid is in the lung.

=> d 5 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 13 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:108002 USPATFULL
TITLE: Gas emulsions stabilized with fluorinated ethers having
low Ostwald coefficients
INVENTOR(S): Kabalnov, Alexey, San Diego, CA, United States
Schutt, Ernest George, San Diego, CA, United States
Weers, Jeffry Greg, San Diego, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5804162		19980908	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-479621		19950607	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kight, John
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Jones, Dameron
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 89
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1599
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Long lasting gas emulsions for ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging
contrast enhancement utilize low Ostwald coefficient fluoromono- and fluoropolyether compounds. Gas emulsion preparations are disclosed containing air mixed with perfluorodiglyme (CF.sub.3 (OCF.sub.2

CF.sub.2).sub.2 OCF.sub.3), perfluoromonoglyme (CF.sub.3 OCF.sub.2 CF.sub.2 OCF.sub.3), perfluorodiethylether, C.sub.2 F.sub.5 OC.sub.2 F.sub.5, perfluoroethylmethylether, CF.sub.3 OC.sub.2 F.sub.5, and perfluorodimethylether, CF.sub.3 OCF.sub.3.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:48:19 ON 11 APR 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:48:35 ON 11 APR 2002

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L1             0 S WEER JEFFRY/AU
                 E WEERS JEFFRY/AU
L2            89 S E3 OR E1 OR E2 OR E4 OR E5
                 E TARARA THOMAS/AU
L3            71 S E3 OR E4 OR E2 OR E1
                 E DELLAMARY LUIS/AU
L4            44 S E1 OR E2 OR E3 OR E4
                 E RIESS JEAN/AU
L5           306 S E3 OR E4 OR E5
                 E SCHUTT ERNEST/AU
L6            64 S E3 OR E4 OR E5 OR E6
L7           464 S L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6
L8           385 DUP REM L7 (79 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9           344 S L8 AND PY<2000
L10       216855 S PHOSPHOLIPID OR DIPALMITOYLPHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE OR
DISTEAROYLP
L11      3615065 S DIVALENT OR CALCIUM OR CA OR MAGNESIUM OR ZINC OR ZN
L12        19907 S L10(P)L11
L13            0 S L12 AND L9
L14           13 S L9 AND L10 AND L11

=> s divalent or calcium or magnesium or zinc or zn
L15     2968284 DIVALENT OR CALCIUM OR MAGNESIUM OR ZINC OR ZN

=> s l9 and l10 and l15
L16           6 L9 AND L10 AND L15

=> d ibib abs

L16  ANSWER 1 OF 6  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:        1998:108002  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Gas emulsions stabilized with fluorinated ethers
having
                         low Ostwald coefficients
INVENTOR(S):             Kabalnov, Alexey, San Diego, CA, United States
                           Schutt, Ernest George, San Diego, CA, United
                         States
                           Weers, Jeffry Greg, San Diego, CA, United
                         States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., San Diego, CA, United
                         States (U.S. corporation)

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 5804162                19980908            <--
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 1995-479621            19950607  (8)
```

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kight, John
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Jones, Dameron
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 89
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1599
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Long lasting gas emulsions for ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging contrast enhancement utilize low Ostwald coefficient fluoromono- and fluoropolyether compounds. Gas emulsion preparations are disclosed containing air mixed with perfluorodiglyme (CF.sub.3 (OCF.sub.2 CF.sub.2).sub.2 OCF.sub.3), perfluoromonoglyme (CF.sub.3 OCF.sub.2 CF.sub.2 OCF.sub.3), perfluorodiethylether, C.sub.2 F.sub.5 OC.sub.2 F.sub.5, perfluoroethylmethylether, CF.sub.3 OC.sub.2 F.sub.5, and perfluorodimethylether, CF.sub.3 OCF.sub.3.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d kwic

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 6 USPATFULL
IN **Schutt, Ernest George**, San Diego, CA, United States
IN **Weers, Jeffry Greg**, San Diego, CA, United States
PI US 5804162 19980908 <--
SUMM . . . by a surfactant layer which preferably comprises a first and a second surfactant, the first surfactant consisting essentially of a **phospholipid** or mixture of phospholipids having at least one acyl chain which comprises at least 10 carbon atoms, and comprising at. . .
DETD It has been found especially suitable for the solution to contain a mixture of surfactants including a hydrophobic **phospholipid** as a first surfactant and at least one additional more hydrophilic second surfactant. Preferably, the hydrophobic **phospholipid** has at least one acyl chain with a total of at least about 10 carbon atoms (e.g. a didecanoyl **phospholipid**). In some embodiments, the **phospholipid** first surfactant will have acyl chains from about 10 or 14 to about 20 or 24 carbon atoms. For example, **dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine** (comprising two acyl chains, each comprising 16 carbon atoms) may be used. The acyl chain may be hydrogenated or fluorinated. Other **phospholipid** head groups are also contemplated. For example, the phosphatidylserines, phosphatidylglycerols, or phosphatidylethanolamines will have properties suited to the present invention. Combinations of such phospholipids can also comprise the "first surfactant," as can naturally derived **phospholipid** products such as egg or soy lecithin, or lung surfactants. In addition, the **phospholipid** first surfactant may be supplemented with other highly water insoluble surfactants such as sucrose di-, tri-, and tetra-esters. Cholesterol may. . . has been found useful in promoting stability when provided in a range from about 0.01 to 0.5 w/w cholesterol to **phospholipid**. Preferably, the acyl chains of the **phospholipid** are saturated, although unsaturated acyl groups are also within the scope of the present invention. The first surfactant is preferably. . .

DETD It has been found to be advantageous to use a **phospholipid** mixture comprising a relatively hydrophobic long acyl chain **phospholipid** in combination with a shorter chain **phospholipid** which is more hydrophilic than the first **phospholipid**. As a specific example, a first **phospholipid** having acyl chains with 12 or 14 carbon atoms may be provided with a second **phospholipid** as a co-surfactant having acyl chains with eight or ten carbon atoms.

DETD It has been found particularly advantageous to provide **phospholipid** comprising 12 carbon atom acyl chains as either the first or second surfactants. For example, a **phospholipid** with 12 carbon atom acyl chains may comprise the first surfactant, and a sugar ester or Pluronic compound can comprise the second surfactant. As another option, a **phospholipid** with 16 carbon atom acyl chains may comprise the first surfactant, and a **phospholipid** with 12 carbon atom acyl chains may comprise the second surfactant.

DETD . . . comprise less than 5% w/v of solution. Examples of suitable salts include sodium phosphate (both monobasic and dibasic), sodium chloride, **calcium** phosphate, and other physiologically-acceptable salts.

DETD . . . that the present invention have applications beyond ultrasound imaging. Indeed, the invention is sufficiently broad to encompass the use of **phospholipid**-containing gas emulsions in any system, including nonbiological applications.

DETD Spray Drying of **Phospholipid**-containing Solution

DETD . . . F-68 (Serva, Heidelberg, Germany), 1.0% w/v Ryoto Sucrose Stearate S-1670 (Mitsubishi-Kasei Food Corp., Tokyo, Japan), and 0.5% Lipoid E-100-3 hydrogenated **phospholipid** (Ludwigshafen, Germany).

DETD . . . many approximately 1 micron bubbles could be observed for an appreciable time demonstrates the added stability gained by including a **phospholipid** in the formula as an additional non-Newtonian viscoelastic surfactant.

DETD Perfluorodiglyme Gas Emulsion with **Phospholipid**/Poloxamer Surfactant

DETD Perfluorodiglyme Gas Emulsion with **Phospholipid** Mixture Surfactant

DETD 0.22% w/v **Dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine** (Syngena Ltd., Cambridge, Mass.)

DETD At these ratios of **dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine** to dioctanoylphosphatidylcholine the surfactants form mixed micelles only. Upon reconstitution with 5 ml water, approximately 51 million gas emulsion droplets. . .

DETD B. **Phospholipid** Mixture Microbubble Formulation ("24b" in Table)

DETD C. **Phospholipid** Mixture Microbubble Formulation ("24f" in Table)

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . 5, wherein the surfactant comprises at least a first and a second surfactant, the first surfactant consisting essentially of a **phospholipid** or mixture of phospholipids having at least one acyl chain which comprises at least 10 carbon atoms, and wherein the.

.

16. The composition of claim 15, wherein said surfactant comprises a **phospholipid**, a mixture of phospholipids, a phosphocholine, or a lysophospholipid.

18. The composition of claim 17, wherein said surfactant comprises a **phospholipid**, a mixture of phospholipids, a phosphocholine, or a

lysophospholipid.

=> d 2 ibib abs

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 6 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:101389 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Stabilized gas emulsion containing **phospholipid** for ultrasound contrast enhancement
INVENTOR(S):	Trevino, Leo A., San Diego, CA, United States **Schutt, Ernest George**, San Diego, CA, United States Klein, David H., Carlsbad, CA, United States **Tarara, Thomas E.**, San Diego, CA, United States **Weers, Jeffry G.**, San Diego, CA, United States Kabalnov, Alexey, San Diego, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5798091		19980825	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-395680		19950228 (8)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-284083, filed on 1 Aug 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5605673 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-99953, filed on 30 Jul 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5414600

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Hollinden, Gary E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Knobbe, Martens Olson & Bear, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	35
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	17
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1930

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A gas emulsion forming composition comprising a dry, hollow, particulate, approximately microspherical material permeated with a gas or gas mixture, which upon dissolution in aqueous liquid forms a gas emulsion comprising a plurality of bubbles surrounded by a layer of at least a first and a second surfactant, wherein the first surfactant consists essentially of a **phospholipid** or mixture of phospholipids having at least one acyl chain which comprises at least 10 carbon atoms, and comprising at least about 5% w/w of total surfactant, and wherein the second surfactant may or may not be a **phospholipid** and is more water soluble than the first surfactant; kits for preparing such microbubbles; and methods for using such microbubbles as contrast agents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 3 ibib abs

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 6 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:33561 USPATFULL
TITLE: Hydrocarbon oil/fluorochemical preparations and methods of use
INVENTOR(S): Trevino, Leo A., San Diego, CA, United States
Riess, Jean G., Falicon, France
Dellamary, Luis A., San Marcos, CA, United States
Krafft, Marie-Pierre, Nice, France
Tarara, Thomas E., San Diego, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5733526		19980331	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-572859		19951214	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hollinden, Gary E.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Hartley, Michael G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Knobbe, Martens Olson & Bear, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 41
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1633
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel hydrocarbon oil/fluorochemical preparations and methods for their use are provided. The preparations, which preferably comprise a fluorophilic dispersing agent, may be in the form of hydrocarbon oil-in-fluorochemical dispersions or in the form of a multiple emulsion comprising a polar liquid continuous phase and are particularly useful for administering bioactive agents. In particular the preparations of the present invention may be used to control the bioavailability and improve the efficacy of lipophilic bioactive agents having limited solubility in an aqueous physiological environment.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 4 ibib abs

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 6 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:25263 USPATFULL
TITLE: Liquid fluorocarbon emulsion as a vascular nitric oxide reservoir
INVENTOR(S): Flaim, Stephen F., San Diego, CA, United States
Riess, Jean G., Nice, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5726209		19980310	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-501976		19950607	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Jarvis, William R. A.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Knobb, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 470
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Biocompatible fluorocarbon emulsions are utilized to inhibit the removal of endogenously produced nitric oxide from the bloodstream, and to thereby inhibit vascular stenosis, vasoconstriction, and any other physiological condition or disorder arising in whole or in part from a deficiency of endogenous nitric oxide.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 5 ibib abs

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 6 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:61694 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fluoroalkylated amphiphilic ligands, their metallic complexes and their uses
INVENTOR(S): **Riess, Jean G.**, Falicon, France
Vierling, Pierre, Falicon, France
Garelli, Nathalie, Nice, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5648362		19970715	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-377917		19950125	(8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1992-955473, filed on 2 Oct 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5399694

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1991-12130	19911002

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Reamer, James H.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,7
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1147
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Fluoroalkylated amphiphilic ligands are derived from aromatic amines of the bipyridine (I) or phenanthroline (II) types, and form complexes with platinum, palladium and ruthenium. ##STR1## In formulae (I) and (II), R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 are independently a hydrogen atom, or a fluoroalkylated or hydrocarbon chain, provided at least one of R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 is a fluoroalkylated chain, and W represents a methylene, ester, ether, carbonyl or amide group.

Fluoroalkylated ligands (I or II) and their complexes can be included in preparations comprising emulsions, dispersions, gels, or microemulsions,

particularly in preparations for therapeutic use.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 6 ibib abs

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 6 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	95:25039 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Fluoroalkylated amphiphilic ligands and their metallic complexes
INVENTOR(S):	**Riess, Jean G.**, Falicon, France Vierling, Pierre, Falicon, France Garelli, Nathalie, Nice, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Application et Transferts de Technologies Avancees, Nice, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5399694		19950321	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-955473		19921002	(7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1991-12130	19911002

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Cintins, Marianne M.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Spivack, Phyllis G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	1179

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Fluoroalkylated amphiphilic ligands of bipyridine (I) that form complexes with platinum and palladium are disclosed. ##STR1## wherein R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 are independently a hydrogen atom, or a fluoroalkylated or hydrocarbon chain, provided at least one of R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 is a fluoroalkylated chain, and W represents a methylene, ester, ether, carbonyl or amide group.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:48:19 ON 11 APR 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:48:35 ON 11 APR 2002

```
L1            0 S WEER JEFFRY/AU
                E WEERS JEFFRY/AU
L2           89 S E3 OR E1 OR E2 OR E4 OR E5
                E TARARA THOMAS/AU
L3           71 S E3 OR E4 OR E2 OR E1
                E DELLAMARY LUIS/AU
L4           44 S E1 OR E2 OR E3 OR E4
                E RIESS JEAN/AU
L5          306 S E3 OR E4 OR E5
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                E SCHUTT ERNEST/AU
L6            64 S E3 OR E4 OR E5 OR E6
L7           464 S L2 OR L3 OR L4 OR L5 OR L6
L8           385 DUP REM L7 (79 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9           344 S L8 AND PY<2000
L10       216855 S PHOSPHOLIPID OR DIPALMITOYLPHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE OR
DISTEAROYLP
L11      3615065 S DIVALENT OR CALCIUM OR CA OR MAGNESIUM OR ZINC OR ZN
L12        19907 S L10(P)L11
L13            0 S L12 AND L9
L14           13 S L9 AND L10 AND L11
L15      2968284 S DIVALENT OR CALCIUM OR MAGNESIUM OR ZINC OR ZN
L16            6 S L9 AND L10 AND L15

=> s l10(p)l15
L17       15510 L10(P) L15

=> s particle or particulate or microparticle
L18     1066122 PARTICLE OR PARTICULATE OR MICROPARTICLE

=> s l18(p)l10
L19        4788 L18(P) L10

=> s l10(s)l15
L20       13978 L10(S) L15

=> s l19 and l20
L21         501 L19 AND L20

=> s divalent or calcium or magnesium or zinc
L22     2748462 DIVALENT OR CALCIUM OR MAGNESIUM OR ZINC

=> s l10(s)l22
L23       13798 L10(S) L22

=> s l19 and l23
L24         496 L19 AND L23

=> s l24(l)(lung or pulmonary)
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L139(L)(LUNG'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L140(L)(LUNG'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L141(L)(LUNG'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L142(L)(LUNG'
PROXIMITY OPERATOR LEVEL NOT CONSISTENT WITH
FIELD CODE - 'AND' OPERATOR ASSUMED 'L143(L)(LUNG'
L25          49 L24(L)(LUNG OR PULMONARY)

=> dup rem l25
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L25
L26           38 DUP REM L25 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs

L26  ANSWER 1 OF 38  USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2002:66665  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Phospholipid-based powders for drug delivery
```

INVENTOR(S): Weers, Jeffry G., Half Moon Bay, CA, UNITED STATES
Tarara, Thomas E., Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES
Dellamary, Luis A., San Marcos, CA, UNITED STATES
Riess, Jean G., Falicon, FRANCE
Schutt, Ernest G., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002037316	A1	20020328
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-851226	A1	20010508 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-568818, filed on 10 May 2000, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-208896P	20000602 (60)
	US 2000-216621P	20000707 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: INHALE THERAPEUTIC SYSTEMS, INC, 150 INDUSTRIAL ROAD, SAN CARLOS, CA, 94070
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 51
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1912

AB **Phospholipid** based powders for drug delivery applications are disclosed. The powders comprise a polyvalent cation in an amount effective to increase the gel-to-liquid crystal transition temperature of the **particle** compared to particles without the polyvalent cation. The powders are hollow and porous and are preferably administered via inhalation.

=> d 2 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:30480 USPATFULL
TITLE: Phospholipid-based powders for inhalation
INVENTOR(S): Weers, Jeffry G., Half Moon Bay, CA, UNITED STATES
Tarara, Thomas E., Burlingame, CA, UNITED STATES
Clark, Andrew, Half Moon Bay, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002017295	A1	20020214
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-888311	A1	20010622 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-216621P	20000707 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: INHALE THERAPEUTIC SYSTEMS, INC, 150 INDUSTRIAL ROAD, SAN CARLOS, CA, 94070
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1103
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods for inhalation are provided. The formulations for inhalation are engineered to be highly dispersible and provide rapid absorption of the active agent so delivered, as well as substantially independent emitted doses and **lung** deposition as functions of device resistance and inspiratory flow rates, respectively. The present invention also provides reductions in the flow rate dependence in **lung** deposition and improvements in patient reproducibility.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 3 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:22435 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cyclosporiine particles
INVENTOR(S): Parikh, Indu, Durham, NC, UNITED STATES
Snow, Robert A., West Chester, PA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002013271	A1	20020131
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-750218	A1	20001229 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-218080, filed on 22 Dec 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6228399
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-701483, filed on 22 Aug 1996, ABANDONED
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: NIXON & VANDERHYE P.C., 8th Floor, 1100 North Glebe Road, Arlington, VA, 22201
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 48
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1517
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Pharmaceutical compositions containing solid cyclic oligopeptide cyclosporine microparticles are prepared by applying energy input to solid cyclic oligopeptide cyclosporine in the presence of **phospholipid** and one or more non-ionic, anionic or cationic second surface modifiers. The microparticles consist essentially of a solid cyclic oligopeptide cyclosporine core coated with a combination of **phospholipid** and at least one second surface modifier. The combination of **phospholipid** and second surface modifier(s) provide volume-weighted mean **particle** size values of solid cyclic oligopeptide cyclosporine particles that are about 50% smaller than cyclic oligopeptide cyclosporine particles produced in the presence of the **phospholipid** and without the presence of the second surface modifier(s) using the same energy input.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 4 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 4 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:833059 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:362596

TITLE: Phospholipid-based powders for drug delivery
INVENTOR(S): Weers, Jeffry G.; Tarara, Thomas E.; Dellamary, Luis A.; Riess, Jean G.; Schutt, Ernest G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alliance Pharmaceutical Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001085136	A2	20011115	WO 2001-US14703	20010508
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002000225	A1	20020103	US 2001-852408	20010509
US 2002017295	A1	20020214	US 2001-888311	20010622

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-568818 A 20000510
US 2000-208896P P 20000602
US 2000-216621P P 20000707

AB **Phospholipid**-based powders for drug delivery applications are disclosed. The powders comprise a polyvalent cation in an amt. effective to increase the gel-to-liq. crystal transition temp. of the **particle** compared to particles without the polyvalent cation. The powders are hollow and porous and are preferably administered via inhalation. Thus, an emulsions formulation contained DSPC 7.33, CaCl2 0.67, Perflubron 200, SWFI 400, and leuprolide acetate 2.00 g.

=> d 5 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 5 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:152465 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:183531
TITLE: Formulation for spray-drying large porous particles
INVENTOR(S): Lipp, Michael M.; Batycky, Richard P.; Caponetti, Giovanni
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Inhalation Research, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001013892	A2	20010301	WO 2000-US23118	20000823
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,				

SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,
YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-150662P P 19990825
AB Particles having a tap d. less than about 0.4 g/cm3 are formed by spray drying from a colloidal soln. including a carboxylic acid or salt thereof, a **phospholipid**, a **divalent** salt and a solvent such as an aq.-org. solvent. The colloidal soln. can also include a therapeutic, prophylactic or diagnostic agent. Preferred carboxylic acids include at least two carboxyl groups. Preferred phospholipids include phosphatidylcholines, phosphatidylethanolamines, phosphatidylglycerols, phosphatidylserines, phosphatidylinositols and combinations thereof. The particles are suitable for **pulmonary** delivery. A mixt. comprising dipalmitoyl phosphatidylcholine 66, sodium citrate 20, calcium chloride 10, and albuterol sulfate 4% was prepd. in 70:30 ethanol:water cosolvent system and spry-dried. The median geometric diam. of the resulting particles was 9.2 .mu.m and th mass mean aerodynamic diam. was 2.5 .mu.m.

=> d 6 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 6 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:237498 USPATFULL
TITLE: MEDICAMENT ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM
INVENTOR(S): NAGATA, SHUNJI, ASHIYA-SHI, Japan
KANAOKA, ERI, OSAKA-SHI, Japan

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001055610	A1	20011227
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-424959	A1	19991206 (9)
	WO 1998-JP2374		19980529
			None PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1997-148346	19970606

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: WENDEROTH LIND & PONACK, 2033 K STREET NW, SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 22
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 917
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A pharmaceutical formulation to be administered by a medicament administration device, which can maintain high stability of a biological active substance, is provided. In preparing the pharmaceutical formulation to be administered via mucous membrane, particularly a pharmaceutical formulation to be inhaled by utilizing a jet nebulizer, an ultrasonic nebulizer, a metered dose inhaler, or a dry powder inhaler, the adoption of the step of contacting the biological active substance with liposomes or microspheres in an aqueous medium enables the substance to be highly stabilized.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 6 kwic

L26 ANSWER 6 OF 38 USPATFULL
SUMM . . . Among cytokines, interferons are preferred, and interferon .gamma. to be used for curative and prophylactic treatment for virus infections or **pulmonary** diseases is more preferred.
SUMM . . . in the body which absorbs a physiological substance are, for instance, nasal mucous membrane, airway mucous membrane, bronchial mucous membrane, **pulmonary** mucous membrane and the like.
SUMM [0034] Liposome is a closed vesicle comprising double layer **phospholipid** membranes, which can retain various biological active substances in internal aqueous layer or **phospholipid** double layer. Accordingly, extensive studies on liposome as a drug carrier have long been conducted. Preferred **particle** size of liposome is about 20 nm-3 .mu.m. Lipid microspheres, also called lipid emulsion, are small lipid particles obtained by, for example, suspending plant oil such as soybean oil in water in the presence of **phospholipid** such as lecithin. Average **particle** size of lipid microspheres is preferably about 100 nm-300 nm. It should be noted that other aqueous medium into which. . .
DETD [0069] Twenty ml of a solution containing 25 .mu.mole of **calcium** (+)-(Z)-7-[(1R, 2S, 3S, 4S)-benzensulfonamidobicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl]-5-heptanoate dihydrate was introduced into a medicament chamber of an ultrasonic nebulizer. Addition of a liposome suspension (125 .mu.mole as **phospholipid**) thereto gave a pharmaceutical formulation for a man or an animal.
DETD [0077] Five ml of a solution containing 25 .mu.mole of **calcium** (+)-(Z)-7-[(1R, 2S, 3S, 4S)-benzensulfonamidobicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl]-5-heptanoate dihydrate was introduced into a medicament chamber of a jet nebulizer. Addition of a liposome suspension (125 .mu.mole as **phospholipid**) thereto gave a pharmaceutical formulation for a man or an animal.
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . biological active substance is interferon .gamma., and the kit is used for curative or prophylactic treatment for virus infections or **pulmonary** diseases.

=> d 7ibib abs
'7IBIB' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
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in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages
or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in
individual files.
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=> d 7 bib abs

L26 ANSWER 7 OF 38 USPATFULL
AN 2001:217988 USPATFULL
TI Stabilized preparations for use in metered dose inhalers
IN Weers, Jeffry G., San Diego, CA, United States

Schutt, Ernest G., San Diego, CA, United States
Dellamary, Luis A., San Marcos, CA, United States
Tarara, Thomas E., San Diego, CA, United States
Kabalnov, Alexey, Corvallis, OR, United States
PI US 2001046474 A1 20011129
AI US 2001-862764 A1 20010521 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-218212, filed on 22 Dec 1998, PENDING Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1998-US20615, filed on 29 Sep 1998, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-133848, filed on 14 Aug 1998, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-106932, filed on 29 Jun 1998, ABANDONED
PRAI US 1997-60337P 19970929 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP INHALE THERAPEUTIC SYSTEMS, INC, 150 INDUSTRIAL ROAD, SAN CARLOS, CA, 94070
CLMN Number of Claims: 150
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2850
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Stabilized dispersions are provided for the delivery of a bioactive agent to the respiratory tract of a patient. The dispersions preferably comprise a plurality of perforated microstructures dispersed in a suspension medium that typically comprises a hydrofluoroalkane propellant. As density variations between the suspended particles and suspension medium are minimized and attractive forces between microstructures are attenuated, the disclosed dispersions are particularly resistant to degradation, such as, by settling or flocculation. In particularly preferred embodiments, the stabilized dispersions may be administered to the **lung** of a patient using a metered dose inhaler.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 8 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 8 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:190709 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stabilized preparations for use in metered dose inhalers
INVENTOR(S): Weers, Jeffry G., San Diego, CA, United States
Schutt, Ernest G., San Diego, CA, United States
Dellamary, Luis A., San Marcos, CA, United States
Tarara, Thomas E., San Diego, CA, United States
Kabalnov, Alexey, Corvallis, OR, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Inhale Therapeutic Systems, Inc., San Carlos, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6309623	B1	20011030
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-218212		19981222 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1998-US20615, filed on 29 Sep 1998 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-133848, filed on 14 Aug 1998, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-106932, filed on 29 Jun 1998, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-60337P	19970929 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Bawa, Raj
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Rafa, Michael J., Cagan, Felissa H.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 93
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 17 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2644
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Stabilized dispersions are provided for the delivery of a bioactive agent to the respiratory tract of a patient. The dispersions preferably comprise a plurality of perforated microstructures dispersed in a suspension medium that typically comprises a hydrofluoroalkane propellant. As density variations between the suspended particles and suspension medium are minimized and attractive forces between microstructures are attenuated, the disclosed dispersions are particularly resistant to degradation, such as, by settling or flocculation. In particularly preferred embodiments, the stabilized dispersions may be administered to the **lung** of a patient using a metered dose inhaler.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 9 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 9 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:25638 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cyclosporin assay and kit
INVENTOR(S): Davalian, Dariush, San Jose, CA, United States
Beresini, Maureen H., Moss Beach, CA, United States
Alexander, Svetlana, Sunnyvale, CA, United States
Hu, Mae Wan-Leng, Los Altos Hills, CA, United States
Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dade Behring Marburg GmbH, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6190873	B1	20010220
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-402296		19950310 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-44561, filed on 7 Apr 1993, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-616116, filed on 20 Nov 1990, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ceperley, Mary E.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 57
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 3042
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of measuring the amount of cyclosporin in a sample suspected of containing cyclosporin is disclosed. A method of inactivating interfering cross-reactive material in an assay for measuring the amount of cyclosporin in a sample suspected of containing cyclosporin is also

disclosed. Compositions wherein cyclosporin is conjugated to an immunogenic carrier or a label, optionally through a linking group, at an alanine nitrogen atom of the cyclic backbone of cyclosporin are also disclosed. Compositions wherein atiocyclosporin is conjugated, optionally through a linking group, to an immunogenic carrier or a label are also disclosed. Where cyclosporin is conjugated to an immunogenic carrier, the conjugates may be used as immunogens for the preparation of antibodies which are capable of recognizing cyclosporin. Where atiocyclosporin is conjugated to an immunogenic carrier, the conjugates may be used as immunogens for the preparation of antibodies which are capable of recognizing interfering cross-reactive material but substantially incapable of recognizing cyclosporin or cyclosporin-label conjugates. Where cyclosporin is conjugated to a label, the conjugates may be used as part of a signal producing system in cyclosporin assays. Both the antibodies and label conjugates are useful in the disclosed assay methods.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 10 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 10 OF 38 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2001:4289 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Synthesis of glycophospholipid and peptide-phospholipid conjugates and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S):	Chaikof, Elliot L., Donwoody, GA, United States Sun, Lijun, Marietta, GA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Emory University, Alanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6171614	B1	20010109
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-514348		20000228 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1996-729928, filed on 15 Oct 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 6071532		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kishore, Gollamudi S.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Keil & Weinkauf		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	20		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2033		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides glycophospholipid and peptide-phospholipid conjugates comprising a phospholipid moiety and a saccharide or peptide moiety joined by an ether linkage comprising a secondary or tertiary amine. The conjugate structure of the invention comprises a flexible spacer arm between the phospholipid and saccharide or peptide moieties which, being variable in length, serves to optimize saccharide or peptide bioactivity. This invention further provides a method for the synthesis of such conjugates comprising the step of reductive amination. The method is efficient, economical and provides a high yield of product. Glycophospholipid and peptide-phospholipid conjugates of the invention can be incorporated and, optionally, chemically polymerized in self-assembling systems such as membranes,

bilayers, films, liposomes and the like, and find utility diagnostically and therapeutically in medical and immuno-biological applications.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 11 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 11 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:824085 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:9357
TITLE: Method of treating angina and/or anginal equivalents using phospholipid liposomes
INVENTOR(S): Goldberg, Dennis I.; Williams, Kevin Jon
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Talaria Therapeutics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 142 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000069412	A1	20001123	WO 2000-US12962	20000512
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1183011	A1	20020306	EP 2000-932314	20000512
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-134140P P 19990514
WO 2000-US12962 W 20000512

AB The present invention provides a method of treating angina, e.g., stable angina, unstable angina and variant angina, and/or an anginal equiv. comprising administering a therapeutically effective amt. of a multiplicity of liposomes, and preferably, large liposomes comprised of phospholipids substantially free of sterol to a subject for a treatment period. The method also includes administering an effective amt. of an antianginal drug other than the liposomes. The invention also provides a method of treating claudication comprising administering a therapeutically effective amt. of liposomes. In yet another variant, the invention provides a method of perioperative and/or pre-operative conditioning of a subject comprising administering liposomes. Several other inventions are also described herein. An antianginal drug is selected from the group consisting a nitrate, a beta blocker, a calcium channel antagonist, a coronary vasodilator, a lipid lowering drug, an afterload reducing agent, an inotropic agent, a pre-load reducing agent, and an opiate.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d 12 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 12 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:124531 USPATFULL
TITLE: Charged lipids and uses for the same
INVENTOR(S): Unger, Evan C., Tucson, AZ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ImaRx Pharmaceutical Corp., Tucson, AZ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6120751		20000919
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-925353		19970908 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-823791, filed on 21 Mar 1997 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-851780, filed on 6 May 1997 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-877826, filed on 18 Jun 1997 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-887215, filed on 2 Jul 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dees, Jose' G.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Hartley, Michael G.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Woodcock Washburn Kurtz Mackiewicz & Norris LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 6059
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is directed to charged lipids, compositions comprising charged lipids, and the use of these compositions in drug delivery, targeted drug delivery, therapeutic imaging and diagnostic imaging, as well as their use as contrast agents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 13 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 13 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:70463 USPATFULL
TITLE: Synthesis of glycophospholipid and peptide-phospholipid conjugates and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Chaikof, Elliot L., Donwoody, GA, United States
Sun, Lijun, Marietta, GA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6071532		20000606
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-729928		19961015 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Keil & Weinkauf
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2007
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides glycophospholipid and peptide-phospholipid conjugates comprising a phospholipid moiety and a saccharide or peptide moiety joined by an ether linkage comprising a secondary or tertiary amine. The conjugate structure of the invention comprises a flexible spacer arm between the phospholipid and saccharide or peptide moieties which, being variable in length, serves to optimize saccharide or peptide bioactivity. This invention further provides a method for the synthesis of such conjugates comprising the step of reductive amination. The method is efficient, economical and provides a high yield of product. Glycophospholipid and peptide-phospholipid conjugates of the invention can be incorporated and, optionally, chemically polymerized in self-assembling systems such as membranes, bilayers, films, liposomes and the like, and find utility diagnostically and therapeutically in medical and immuno-biological applications.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 14 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 14 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:57376 USPATFULL
TITLE: Liposomal products
INVENTOR(S): Kikuchi, Hiroshi, Tokyo, Japan
Yachi, Kiyoto, Tokyo, Japan
Hirota, Sadao, Tokyo, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daiichi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6060080		20000509
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-409924		19950323 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-7050, filed on 21 Jan 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-729266, filed on 12 Jul 1991, now abandoned

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1990-187370	19900716

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas, PLLC
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 651
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A liposomal aqueous dispersion and method of making the liposomal aqueous dispersion is useful for encapsulation of drugs. The liposomal aqueous dispersion comprises: an aqueous suspension medium; multilamellar liposomes comprising an anionic phospholipid and cholesterol as essential components; neutral phospholipid in a mole ratio of 0 to 40% based on the total amount of said multilamellar liposomes; and a cation moiety-containing water-soluble drug, wherein

the electrolyte concentration of said aqueous suspension medium is not more than 40 mM.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 15 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 15 OF 38 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2000:50553 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Cyclosporin immunoassay
INVENTOR(S):	Davalian, Dariush, San Jose, CA, United States Beresini, Maureen H., Moss Beach, CA, United States Alexander, Svetlana, Sunnyvale, CA, United States Hu, Mae Wan-Leng, Los Altos Hills, CA, United States Ullman, Edwin F., Atherton, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Dade Behring Marburg GmbH, Marburg, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6054303		20000425
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-401827		19950310 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-44561, filed on 7 Apr 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-616116, filed on 20 Nov 1990, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Ceperley, Mary E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Gatta, P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	38
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	2882

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of measuring the amount of cyclosporin in a sample suspected of containing cyclosporin is disclosed. A method of inactivating interfering cross-reactive material in an assay for measuring the amount of cyclosporin in a sample suspected of containing cyclosporin is also disclosed. Compositions wherein cyclosporin is conjugated to an immunogenic carrier or a label, optionally through a linking group, at an alanine nitrogen atom of the cyclic backbone of cyclosporin are also disclosed. Compositions wherein atiocyclosporin is conjugated, optionally through a linking group, to an immunogenic carrier or a label are also disclosed. Where cyclosporin is conjugated to an immunogenic carrier, the conjugates may be used as immunogens for the preparation of antibodies which are capable of recognizing cyclosporin. Where atiocyclosporin is conjugated to an immunogenic carrier, the conjugates may be used as immunogens for the preparation of antibodies which are capable of recognizing interfering cross-reactive material but substantially incapable of recognizing cyclosporin or cyclosporin-label conjugates. Where cyclosporin is conjugated to a label, the conjugates may be used as part of a signal producing system in cyclosporin assays. Both the antibodies and label conjugates are useful in the disclosed assay methods.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 16 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 16 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:285794 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:55105
TITLE: Three-Dimensional Structure of Rat Surfactant Protein A Trimers in Association with Phospholipid Monolayers
AUTHOR(S): Palaniyar, Nades; McCormack, Francis X.; Possmayer, Fred; Harauz, George
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Pulmonary/Critical Care Medicine Department of Internal Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH, 45267-0564, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (2000), 39(21), 6310-6316
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Surfactant protein A (SP-A) is a C-type lectin found primarily in the **lung** and plays a role in innate immunity and the maintenance of surfactant integrity. To det. the three-dimensional (3D) structure of SP-A in assocn. with a lipid ligand, we have used single **particle** electron crystallog. and computational 3D reconstruction in combination with mol. modeling. Recombinant rat SP-A, contg. a deletion of the collagen-like domain, was incubated with **dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine**:egg phosphatidylcholine (1:1, wt/wt) lipid monolayers in the presence of **calcium**, neg. stained, and examd. by TEM. Images of SP-A-lipid complexes with different angular orientations were used to reconstruct the 3D structure of the protein. These results showed that SP-A subunits readily formed trimers and interacted with lipid monolayers exclusively via the globular domains. A homol.-based mol. model of SP-A was generated and fitted into the electron d. map of the protein. The plane of the putative lipid-protein interface was relatively flat and perpendicular to the hydrophobic neck region, and the cleft region in the middle of the trimer had no apparent charge clusters. Amino acid residues that are known to affect lipid interactions, Glu195 and Arg197, were located at the protein-lipid interface. The mol. model indicated that the hydrophobic neck region of the SP-A did not interact with lipid monolayers but was instead involved in intratrimeric subunit interactions. The glycosylation site of SP-A was located at the side of each subunit, suggesting that the covalently linked carbohydrate moiety probably occupies the spaces between the adjacent globular domains, a location that would not sterically interfere with ligand binding.
REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d 17 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 17 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:155701 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cochleate delivery vehicles

INVENTOR(S): Gould-Fogerite, Susan, Annandale, NJ, United States
Mannino, Raphael James, Annandale, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Newark, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5994318		19991130
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-803662		19970221 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1996-US1704, filed on 22 Feb 1996 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-394170, filed on 22 Feb 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5840707 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-130986, filed on 4 Oct 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5643574
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Campell, Bruce R.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Nguyen, Dave Trong
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas, PLLC
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 59
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1541
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The instant disclosure relates to cochleates comprising a) a biologically relevant molecule component b) a negatively charged lipid component, and c) a divalent cation component. The cochleate has an extended shelf life, even in a desiccated state. Advantageously, the cochleate can be ingested. The biologically relevant molecule can be a topical application and an in vitro treatment, a polypeptide a drug, a nutrient, or a flavor.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 18 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 18 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:147131 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:284178
TITLE: Sustained release of insulin from insoluble inhaled particles
AUTHOR(S): Vanbever, Rita; Ben-Jebria, Abdellaziz; Mintzes, Jeffrey D.; Langer, Robert; Edwards, David A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA
SOURCE: Drug Dev. Res. (1999), 48(4), 178-185
CODEN: DDREDK; ISSN: 0272-4391
PUBLISHER: Wiley-Liss, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Conventional slow-acting insulin prepns. for s.c. injection, e.g., suspensions of the complex with protamine and/or zinc, were reformulated as dry powders for inhalation and the insol. aerosol tested for providing sustained insulin plasma levels. Large porous particles made of lactose,

albumin, and **dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine**, and incorporating insulin, protamine, and/or **zinc** chloride were prepd. using spray-drying. Integrity of insulin after spray-drying and insulin insolubilization in spray-dried particles was verified in vitro. The pharmacokinetic profile of the formulation delivered by inhalation and s.c. injection was assessed in vivo in the rat. The formulation process of insulin as dry powders did not alter insulin integrity and did not impede, in most cases, insulin insolubilization by protamine and/or zinc. Large porous insulin particles presented 7 .mu.m mass mean geometric **particle** diams., 0.1 g/cm3 bulk powder tap densities and theor. aerodynamic diams. suitable for deep **lung** deposition (in the range of 2.2-2.5 .mu.m). The dry powders exhibited 40% respirable fractions in the Andersen cascade impactor and 58-75% in the Aero-Breather. Insol. inhaled insulin provided sustained insulin plasma levels for half a day, similar to injected insulin, and had a bioavailability of 80.5% relative to s.c. injection of the same formulation.

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE
FORMAT

=> d 19 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 19 OF 38 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:147423 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Stabilizing and delivery means of biological molecules
INVENTOR(S):	Mannino, Raphael James, Annandale, NJ, United States Gould-Fogerite, Susan, Annandale, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Albany Medical College, Albany, NY, United States (U.S. corporation) University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Newark, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5840707		19981124
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-394170		19950222 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-130986, filed on 4 Oct 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Stone, Jacqueline M.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Twomey, Patrick
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak, and Seas
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	8 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	841

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The instant disclosure relates to cochleates comprising a) a biologically relevant molecule component b) a negatively charged lipid component, and c) a divalent cation component. The cochleate has an extended shelf life, even in a desiccated state. Advantageously, the cochleate can be ingested. The biologically relevant molecule can be a polynucleotide.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 20 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 20 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:68555 USPATFULL
TITLE: Artificial viral envelopes
INVENTOR(S): Schreier, Hans, Hermitage, TN, United States
Chander, Ramesh, Bombay, India
Stecenko, Arlene A., Nashville, TN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Florida Research Foundation, Inc., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5766625		19980616
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-474814		19950607 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-134156, filed on 8 Oct
1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-923016, filed on 30 Jul 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5252348 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-600641, filed on 19 Oct 1990, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Saliwanchik, Lloyd & Saliwanchik
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1088
AB The production of artificial viral envelopes by a novel double-detergent
dialysis technique is disclosed. Specifically exemplified is the production of HIV-1 and RSV viral envelopes. The resulting artificial viral envelopes are essentially identical to the natural virus with regard to characteristics which are relevant to immunogenicity and intracellular transfer of encapsulated material.

=> d 21 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 21 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:54513 USPATFULL
TITLE: Artificial viral envelopes
INVENTOR(S): Schreier, Hans, Hermitage, TN, United States
Chander, Ramesh, Bombay, India
Stecenko, Arlene A., Nashville, TN, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5753258		19980519
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-134156		19931008 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-923016, filed on 30 Jul 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5252348 which
is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-600641, filed on 19 Oct 1990, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kishore, Gollamudi S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Saliwanchik, Lloyd & Saliwanchik
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1050

AB The production of artificial viral envelopes by a novel double-detergent dialysis technique is disclosed. Specifically exemplified is the production of HIV-1 and RSV viral envelopes. The resulting artificial viral envelopes are essentially identical to the natural virus with regard to characteristics which are relevant to immunogenicity and interacellular transfer of encapsulated material.

=> d 22 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 22 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:94070 USPATFULL
TITLE: Dry chemistry cascade immunoassay and affinity assay
INVENTOR(S): Oberhardt, Bruce J., Raleigh, NC, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cardiovascular Diagnostics, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5677133		19971014
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-712370		19960911 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-387373, filed on 13 Feb 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5601991 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-18415, filed on 17 Feb 1993, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Housel, James C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Wolski, Susan C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, p.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 20 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1213
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method is described for performing an affinity assay comprising contacting a sample to be assayed for the presence of an analyte with a dry reagent containing the analyte (hapten, antigen, antibody, receptor, or complementary polynucleotide) bound to a reaction cascade initiator, an antibody or other binding pair partner reactive with said analyte, and magnetic particles, to form an assay mixture in a reaction chamber, incubating the assay mixture, applying an oscillating or moving static magnetic field to the assay mixture, activating the reaction cascade initiator to initiate a reaction cascade, monitoring the response of the magnetic particles to the oscillating or moving static magnetic field to provide a time varying signal, and determining the analyte concentration

of the sample by analysis of the time varying signal, as well as a kit for performing the assay and a diagnostic system for performing the assay.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 23 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 23 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:12332 USPATFULL
TITLE: Dry chemistry cascade immunoassay and affinity assay
INVENTOR(S): Oberhardt, Bruce J., Raleigh, NC, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cardiovascular Diagnostics, Inc., Durham, NC, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5601991		19970211
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-387373		19950213 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-18415, filed on 17 Feb 1993, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hutzell, Paula K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Wolski, Susan C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 86
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 20 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1838
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method is described for performing an affinity assay comprising contacting a sample to be assayed for the presence of an analyte with a dry reagent containing the analyte (hapten, antigen, antibody, receptor, or complementary polynucleotide) bound to a reaction cascade initiator, an antibody or other binding pair partner reactive with said analyte, and magnetic particles, to form an assay mixture in a reaction chamber, incubating the assay mixture, applying an oscillating or moving static magnetic field to the assay mixture, activating the reaction cascade initiator to initiate a reaction cascade, monitoring the response of the magnetic particles to the oscillating or moving static magnetic field to provide a time varying signal, and determining the analyte concentration of the sample by analysis of the time varying signal, as well as a kit for performing the assay and a diagnostic system for performing the assay.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 24 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 24 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:18811 USPATFULL
TITLE: Percutaneous lymphography

INVENTOR(S): Wolf, Gerald, 5 Hawthorne Rd., Winchester, MA, United States 01890

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5496536		19960305
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-428558		19950425 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-128344, filed on 28 Sep 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-855570, filed on 23 Mar 1992, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-530034, filed on 29 May 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5114703 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-358678, filed on 30 May 1989, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hollinden, Gary E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 946

AB Injectable contrast agents of great clinical importance for lymphography, characterized by non-water soluble particle sizes between about 5 or 10 nm and about 500 or 900 nm, which have selective distribution to lymph nodes upon percutaneous administration and can be imaged with millimeter resolution. Also disclosed are methods for performing percutaneous lymphography using these contrast agents.

=> d 25 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 25 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:84900 USPATFULL
TITLE: Artificial viral envelopes
INVENTOR(S): Schreier, Hans, Gainesville, FL, United States
Chander, Ramesh, Bombay, India
Stecenko, Arlene A., Gainesville, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Univ. of Florida Research Foundation, Inc., Gainesville, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5252348		19931012
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-923016		19920730 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-600641, filed on 19 Oct 1990, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kishore, G. S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Saliwanchik & Saliwanchik
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 731

AB The production of artificial viral envelopes by a novel double-detergent

dialysis technique is disclosed. Specifically exemplified is the production of HIV-1 and RSV viral envelopes. The resulting artificial viral envelopes are essentially identical to the natural virus with regard to characteristics which are relevant to immunogenicity.

=> d 26 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 26 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:25782 USPATFULL
TITLE: Inhibitors of protein kinase C activity as protectors against septic shock and reducers of ARDS
INVENTOR(S): McKenna, Thomas M., Rockville, MD, United States
Williams, Taffy J., Gaithersburg, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The United States of America as represented by the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 1168		19930406	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-748307		19910821	(7)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Statutory
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Stoll, Robert L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Anthony, Joseph D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Garvert, William C., Spevack, A. David
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 873
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB An agent and treatment for a subject susceptible to septic shock. The subject is treated with a PKC inhibitor, preferably wit a PKC inhibitor selected from the group consisting of lipid analogues. Preferred among the lipid analogues are sphingosine and its analogues. The inhibitors of this invention are administered, preferably by infusion in a suitable pharmaceutical carrier, in a range of 0.1 to 50 mg/Kg body weight preferably in the range of 0.5 to 25 mg/Kg body weight and most preferably in the range of 1 to 5 mg/Kg body weight.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 27 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 27 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:40429 USPATFULL
TITLE: Percutaneous lymphography using particulate fluorocarbon emulsions
INVENTOR(S): Wolf, Gerald L., Winchester, MA, United States
Long, David M., El Cajon, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5114703		19920519

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1990-530034 19900529 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-358678, filed on 30 May 1989, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hollrah, Glennon H.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Hollinden, Gary E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,20
LINE COUNT: 959

AB Injectable contrast agents of great clinical importance for lymphography, characterized by non-water soluble particle sizes between about 5 or 10 nm and about 500 or 900 nm, which have selective distribution to lymph nodes upon percutaneous administration and can be imaged with millimeter resolution. Also disclosed are methods for performing percutaneous lymphography using these contrast agents.

=> d 28 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 28 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:27529 USPATFULL
TITLE: Substituted benzoylurea compounds or their salts, processes for their production and antitumour compositions containing them
INVENTOR(S): Haga, Takahiro, Kusatsu, Japan
Yamada, Nobutoshi, Kusatsu, Japan
Sugi, Hideo, Kusatsu, Japan
Koyanagi, Toru, Kusatsu, Japan
Okada, Hiroshi, Kusatsu, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5102884		19920407
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-554449		19900719 (7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1989-195883	19890728
	JP 1989-322094	19891212
	JP 1990-113529	19900427

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Shah, Mukund J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Grumbling, Matthew V.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 760
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A substituted benzoylurea compound of the formula (I): ##STR1## wherein R.sup.1 is a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a nitro group, each of R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, --COR.sup.6 (wherein R.sup.6 is an alkyl group or an alkoxy group) or --SO.sub.2 R.sup.6 (wherein R.sup.6 is as defined above), or R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 may form together with the adjacent nitrogen atom a heterocyclic ring,

R.sup.4 is a halogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxy group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkylthio group or a nitro group, and R.sup.5 is a halogen atom, a nitro group or a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, or its salt.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 29 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 29 OF 38 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	92:14930 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Whole blood activated partial thromboplastin time test and associated apparatus
INVENTOR(S):	La Duca, Frank M., East Brunswick, NJ, United States Marcelino, Eduardo I., Edison, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	International Technidyne Corporation, Edison, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5091304		19920225	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1989-396043		19890821	(7)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Yarbrough, Amelia Burgess
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Plevy, Arthur L.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	509

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) test is described which does not require blood which has been anticoagulated with citrate. The test enables the citrate anticoagulant step to be combined with the contact activation step and hence enables one to employ fresh non-anticoagulated blood specimens to directly perform the APTT Test.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 30 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 30 OF 38 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER:	92:14815 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Phospholipid-coated microcrystals: injectable formulations of water-insoluble drugs
INVENTOR(S):	Haynes, Duncan H., 4051 Barbarossa Ave., Miami, FL, United States 33133

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5091188		19920225	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-514012		19900426	(7)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Kishore, G. S.

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nixon & Vanderhye
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 18
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 2
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1878
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Water-insoluble drugs are rendered injectable by formulation as aqueous suspensions of phospholipid-coated microcrystals. The crystalline drug is reduced to 50 nm to 10 .mu.m dimensions by sonication or other processes inducing high shear in the presence of phospholipid or other membrane-forming amphipathic lipid. The membrane-forming lipid stabilizes the microcrystal by both hydrophobic and hydrophilic interactions, coating and enveloping it and thus protecting it from coalescence, and rendering the drug substance in solid form less irritating to tissue. Additional protection against coalescence is obtained by a secondary coating by additional membrane-forming lipid in vesicular form associated with and surrounding but not enveloping the lipid-encapsulated drug particles. Tissue-compatible formulations containing drug in concentrations up to 40% (w/v) are described. The preparations can be injected intra-lesionally and in numerous other sites, including intra-venous, intra-arterial, intra-muscular, intra-dermal, etc. The disclosure describes examples of formulations and pharmacokinetic data with antibiotics, anthelmintic drugs, anti-inflammatory drugs, local and general anesthetics, and biologicals.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 31 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 31 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:14814 USPATFULL
TITLE: Phospholipid-coated microcrystals: injectable formulations of water-insoluble drugs
INVENTOR(S): Haynes, Duncan H., 4051 Barbarossa Ave., Miami, FL, United States 33133

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5091187		19920225
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-703786		19910521 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1990-514012, filed on 26 Apr 1990
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kishore, G. S.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Nixon & Vanderhye
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 10 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1850
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Water-insoluble drugs are rendered injectable by formulation as aqueous suspensions of phospholipid-coated microcrystals. The crystalline drug is reduced to 50 nm to 10 um dimensions by sonication or other processes inducing high shear in the presence of phospholipid or other

membrane-forming amphipathic lipid. The membrane-forming lipid stabilizes the microcrystal by both hydrophobic and hydrophilic interactions, coating and enveloping it and thus protecting it from coalescence, and rendering the drug substance in solid form less irritating to tissue. Additional protection against coalescence is obtained by a secondary coating by additional membrane-forming lipid in vesicular form associated with and surrounding but not enveloping the lipid-encapsulated drug particles. Tissue-compatible formulations containing drug in concentrations up to 40% (w/v) are described. The preparations can be injected intra-lesionally and in numerous other sites, including intra-venous, intra-arterial, intra-muscular, intra-dermal, etc. The disclosure describes examples of formulations and pharmacokinetic data with antibiotics, anthelmintic drugs, antiinflammatory drugs, local and general anesthetics, and biologicals.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 32 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 32 OF 38 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:337869 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA90:45888
TITLE: PURIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ANNEXIN PROTEINS FROM BOVINE **LUNG**.
AUTHOR(S): KHANNA N C; HELWIG E D; IKEBUCHI N W; FITZPATRICK S; BAJAWA R; WAISMAN D M
CORPORATE SOURCE: CELL REGULATION GROUP, DEP. MED. BIOCHEM., UNIV. CALGARY, CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA T2N 4N1.
SOURCE: BIOCHEMISTRY, (1990) 29 (20), 4852-4862.
CODEN: BICHAW. ISSN: 0006-2960.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB **Calcium**-dependent association with a detergent-extracted **particulate** fraction was used as the first step in the purification of a group of **phospholipid** binding proteins. Elution of the detergent-insoluble fraction with excess ethylene glycol bis(.beta.-aminoethyl ether)-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid (EGTA) resulted in the release of several soluble proteins, termed **calcium** -activated proteins or CAPs. In the present paper, we describe the simultaneous purification of these CAPs and characterize their interaction with **phospholipid**, actin, and calmodulin. Partial sequence analysis has identified the majority of the CAPs as members of the annexin family of **calcium** and **phospholipid** binding proteins. Two additional CAPs may be novel proteins, one of which appears to be an annexin protein. All CAPs demonstrated Ca2+-dependent binding to phosphatidylserine vesicles but did not bind to phosphatidylcholine vesicles. The majority of CAPs exhibited Ca2+-dependent binding to F-actin; however, only CAP-III affected the rate of conversion of G-actin to F-actin. The interaction of CAP-III and lipocortin-85 with F-actin resulted in a Ca2+-dependent increase in both light scattering and sedimentation of F-actin under comparatively low centrifugal force. In contrast, only lipocortin-85 caused the formation of F-actin bundles. Although all of the CAPs bound to a calmodulin affinity column in a Ca2+-dependent manner, attempts to demonstrate binding of CAPs to native

calmodulin were unsuccessful. These studies therefore document the similar behavior of the CAPs toward **phospholipid** and calmodulin but clearly show that F-actin binding or bundling is not a general property of these proteins. The reported purification procedure should allow further comparative studies of these proteins.

=> d 33 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 33 OF 38 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:90453 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA87:44589
TITLE: DIFFERENTIATION OF HL-60 CELLS IS ASSOCIATED WITH AN INCREASE IN THE 35-KDA PROTEIN LIPOCORTIN I.
AUTHOR(S): WILLIAM F; MROCZKOWSKI B; COHEN S; KRAFT A S
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. MED., DIV. HEMATOL./ONCOL., UNIV. ALA. BIRM., BIRMINGHAM, ALA. 35294, USA.
SOURCE: J CELL PHYSIOL, (1988) 137 (3), 402-410. CODEN: JCLLAX. ISSN: 0021-9541.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Lipocortin I, a 35-kDa protein, has been detected in terminally differentiated monocytes and neutrophils. This **calcium-phospholipid** binding proteins appears to be identical to a 35-kDa protein that can serve as a substrate for the EGF-receptor/tryosine kinase. We have used the human myelocytic cell line HL-60 to explore whether differentiation of hematopoietic cells is associated with changes in the level of lipocortin I. We find that differentiation of HL-60 cells toward the macrophage lineage by the addition of phorbol esters or vitamin D3 or toward neutrophils with dibutyryl cyclic AMP or dimethyl sulfoxide is accompanied by an increase in the celluar content of lipocortin I. In comparison, treatment of HL-60 cells with bryostatin 1, a compound that activates protein kinase C but does not differentiate HL-60 cells, did not effect the level of 35 kDa protein. We have developed a radioimmunoassay to quantitate this protein by using a polyclonal antibody to a synthetic amino terminal peptide of the 35-kDa protein. This antibody recognizes purified pig **lung** 35-kDa protein as well as a single 35-kDa protein in HL-60 and A-431 cells as determined by Western blotting and immune precipitation. Differentiated HL-60 cells contain 2.6-fold the amount of 35-kDa protein found in undifferentiated HL-60 cells. Our findings that the addition of phorbol esters to HL-60 cells results in an increase in the mRNA for the 35-kDa protein and in an increase in the incorporation of 35S-methionine into the protein suggest that transcriptional activation or increased stability of the mRNA is responsible for the increased rate of synthesis and accumulation of lipocortin I during differentiation of these cells. In the absence of added **divalent** cations, we have determined that in differentiated HL-60 cells 79% of lipocortin I protein is located in the cytosol while 21% of the total cellular protein is bound to the **particulate** fraction. The 35-kDa protein can be removed from the **particulate** fraction by incubation with chelators or treatment with phospholipase A2 or phospholipase C. Addition of the **calcium** ionophore A23187 to intact differentiate HL-60 cells causes the 35-kDa protein to associate with the **particulate** fraction of the cell,

suggesting that modulation of intracellular **calcium** levels may play a role in changing the intracellular location of this protein.

=> d 34 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 34 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:211431 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:211431
TITLE: **Calcium**.cntdot.calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II and **calcium**.cntdot. **phospholipid**-dependent protein kinase activities in rat tissues assayed with a synthetic peptide
AUTHOR(S): Hashimoto, Yoshiaki; Soderling, Thomas R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Howard Hughes Med. Inst., Nashville, TN, 37232, USA
SOURCE: Arch. Biochem. Biophys. (1987), 252(2), 418-25
CODEN: ABBIA4; ISSN: 0003-9861
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Rat tissue levels of Ca2+-calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II (protein kinase II) and Ca2+-**phospholipid**-dependent protein kinase (protein kinase C) were selectively assayed using the synthetic peptide, syntide-2, as substrate. The sequence of syntide-2 (Pro-Leu-Ala-Arg-Thr-Leu-Ser-Val-Ala-Gly-Leu-Pro-Gly-Lys-Lys) was homologous to phosphorylation site 2 in glycogen synthase. The relative Vmax/Km ratios of the known Ca2+-dependent protein kinases for syntide-2 were detd. to be as follows: protein kinase II, 100; protein kinase C, 22; phosphorylase kinase, 2; myosin light-chain kinase, 0.005. The levels of protein kinase II were highest in cerebrum (3.36 units/g tissue) and spleen (0.85 units/g) and lowest in testis (0.05 units/g) and kidney (0.04 units/g). Protein kinase II activity was localized predominantly in the 100,000 g **particulate** fraction of cerebrum and testis, in the supernatant fraction of heart, liver, adrenal, and kidney, and about equally distributed between **particulate** and supernatant in spleen and **lung**. Likewise, protein kinase C activity was highest in cerebrum (0.56 units/g) and spleen (0.47 units/g), and the majority of activity was present in the cytosolic fraction for all tissues measured except for cerebrum and testis in which the kinase activity was equal in both fractions. Finally, the ratios of protein kinase II to protein kinase C were different in various rat tissues and between **particulate** and supernatant fractions. These results suggest somewhat different functions for these 2 Ca2+-regulated, multifunctional protein kinases.

=> d 35 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 35 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:139500 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:139500
TITLE: Enzymic properties of phospholipid methylation in rabbit platelets
AUTHOR(S): Mori, Keiichiro; Taniguchi, Shinkichi; Kumada, Kaoru; Nakazawa, Kinya; Fujiwara, Motokazu; Fujiwara, Motohatsu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Med., Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, 606, Japan
SOURCE: Thromb. Res. (1983), 29(2), 215-24

CODEN: THBRAA; ISSN: 0049-3848
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The enzymic properties of **phospholipid** methylation in **particulate** fractions of rabbit platelets were examd. by using S-adenosyl-L-(methyl-3H)methionine as a substrate. The pH optimum for the methylation was .apprx.10.5 under Tris-HCl and glycine-NaOH buffer systems. When Tris-HCl buffer was replaced by phosphate buffer, the pH optimum shifted to .apprx.8.0 and the methylation was increased .apprx.3-fold, compared to that for Tris-HCl buffer at pH 8.0. The formation of the 3H-methylated phospholipids was increased by the addn. of exogenous phosphatidyl-N-monomethylethanolamine or phosphatidyl-N,N-dimethylethanolamine, intermediates of the biosynthesis of phosphatidylcholine from phosphatidylethanolamine. However, the increase in product formations by the addn. of exogenous intermediates was all but equal under Tris-HCl and phosphate buffer systems at pH 8.0. These results suggest that phosphate ion stimulates the 1st step of the methyltransferase reaction to form phosphatidyl-N-monomethylethanolamine from phosphatidylethanolamine. The methylation in platelets was inhibited to 30% of the basal value with Ca2+ (0.2 mM). However, Ca2+ showed different effects on the methylation in various tissues.

=> d 36 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 36 OF 38 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:466519 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:66519
TITLE: Comparative abilities of lanthanide ions lanthanum (3+) and terbium (3+) to substitute for **calcium** in regulating **phospholipid** -sensitive **calcium**-dependent protein kinase and myosin light chain kinase
AUTHOR(S): Mazzei, Gonzalo J.; Qi, De Fang; Schatzman, Randall C.; Raynor, Robert L.; Turner, R. Scott; Kuo, J. F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Emory Univ., Atlanta, GA, 30322, USA
SOURCE: Life Sci. (1983), 33(2), 119-29
CODEN: LIFSAK; ISSN: 0024-3205
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Although the lanthanide ions La3+ and Tb3+ were only slightly able to substitute for Ca2+ activation of **phospholipid**-sensitive Ca2+-dependent protein kinase (I), they potentiated the stimulatory activity of a suboptimal concn. of Ca2+. In comparison, the lanthanides were much more effective Ca2+ substitutes for myosin light-chain kinase, a calmodulin-sensitive Ca2+-dependent protein kinase. Both enzymes, however, were inhibited by high concns. of lanthanides, either in the presence or absence of Ca2+. Similar effects of the lanthanides were also noted on phosphorylation of endogenous substrates in the **particulate** fraction of rat brain stimulated by either phosphatidylserine and Ca2+ or calmodulin and Ca2+. The La3+- or Tb3+-stimulated activity as well as the Ca2+-stimulated activity of I was inhibited by various agents, such as trifluoperazine, polymyxin B, cobra cytotoxin I, melittin, and spermine.

=> d 37 ibib abs

L26 ANSWER 37 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78:21688 USPATFULL
TITLE: Labelled phospholipid spheres for organ visualization
INVENTOR(S): Petkau, Abram, Pinawa, Canada
Pleskach, Stanley Daniel, Beausejour, Canada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Ottawa, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4086330		19780425
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1976-685587		19760512 (5)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1975-539134, filed on 7 Jan 1975, now patented, Pat. No. US 3992513
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Padgett, Benjamin R.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Nucker, Christine M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Field, Lawrence I.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 674

AB A carrier is disclosed for diagnostic scanning agents labelled with short-lived radioisotopes for medical organ studies which comprises colloidally dispersed phospholipid material, and also disclosed are new diagnostic scanning agents utilizing the carrier and a radioisotope, preferably .sup.99m Tc, which is in a form which complexes with the carrier. The radioisotope labelling can be carried out directly before use, the carrier in dispersed form being stable for a considerable period of time. Methods of preparation of the scanning agents are also disclosed which provide a material which localizes mainly in the liver after injection, or alternately at least initially in the lungs when an aggregating agent is used during preparation in a specific sequence of steps. Specific organ scans or sequential scanning is thus possible.

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L26 ANSWER 38 OF 38 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76:62556 USPATFULL
TITLE: Labelled phospholipid material colloidially dispersed and sized to localize at preselected organs
INVENTOR(S): Petkau, Abram, Pinawa, Canada
Pleskach, Stanley Daniel, Beausejour, Canada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Ottawa, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 3992513		19761116
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1975-539134		19750107 (5)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Padgett, Benjamin R.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Nucker, Christine M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Field, Lawrence I.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 743
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A carrier is disclosed for diagnostic scanning agents labelled with short-lived radioisotopes for medical organ studies which comprises colloidally dispersed phospholipid material, and also disclosed are new diagnostic scanning agents utilizing the carrier and a radioisotope, preferably .sup.99m Tc, which is in a form which complexes with the carrier. The radioisotope labelling can be carried out directly before use, the carrier in dispersed form being stable for a considerable period of time. Methods of preparation of the scanning agents are also disclosed which provide a material which localizes mainly in the liver after injection, or alternately at least initially in the lungs when an aggregating agent is used during preparation in a specific sequence of steps. Specific organ scans or sequential scanning is thus possible.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	188.65	188.86

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-5.58	-5.58

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